

HEALTH
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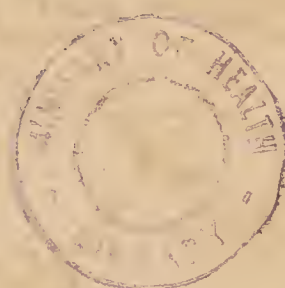
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BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



1957

V. P. McDONAGH, M.B., D.P.H

B. A.

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Preface

The following report on the health of the Borough has been compiled along the lines laid down by the Ministry of Health.

The year 1957 was outstanding for the occurrence of an epidemic of Asian type Influenza which started in North China and rapidly spread throughout the world. The epidemic reached Keighley early in September and its presence was first noticed by the effect on school children; towards the end of September the number absent from this cause was slightly less than five thousand. From the children the disease spread rapidly to the adults. The illness produced was sharp with much prostration, but in the usual sequence of events recovery was rapid. There were thirty deaths from influenza and pneumonia during the year and not all of these were in the older age groups. The epidemic wave passed rapidly and by early November had almost disappeared. At that time it was thought there might be a recurrence in the winter of a more severe form, but fortunately this fear was not realized.

The notifiable infectious diseases were less prevalent and continued mild. Five cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis were notified, four of which were paralytic and occurred in children under five years, none of whom died. Towards the end of the year poliomyelitis vaccination with both British and Salk Vaccine was offered to certain sections of the population and by the end of the year 1,275 children had been vaccinated. It is anticipated that the number of vaccinations against this disease will increase next year. At least 70% of those susceptible to the disease will require to be protected by vaccination before an appreciable diminution of the disease can be obtained. At present the acceptance rate is far short of this figure.

Deaths from tuberculosis numbered four out of a total of forty-eight notified cases. While it is gratifying to record this sharp decline in morbidity we must realize that a determined effort is now required to ensure the complete eradication of this once dreaded disease. With the advantages of the new drugs, B.C.G. vaccination, improved housing and environmental conditions, this should not be beyond our capabilities.

Chronic bronchitis is a frequent cause of death and there is little doubt that its prevalence and severity is increased in direct proportion to the atmospheric pollution present, quite apart from the aggravating effect of cigarette smoking. It is hoped that the operation of the Clean Air Act will succeed in removing much of the solid content of the smoke and we must hope that along with this will go the sulphurous and other gaseous elements which act as lung irritants.

Closely allied to the problem of chronic bronchitis is that of cancer of the lung. It is now practically certain that tobacco smoking, particularly heavy cigarette smoking, causes cancer of the lung. From experience of the effects of propaganda so far it would appear

that this has had little effect in diminishing the amount of tobacco consumed. So long as tobacco remains an accepted social custom, carrying with it signs of manhood, efforts to prevent the practice of this dangerous habit will fail. Young adolescents cannot be expected to appreciate that certain practices, followed by the majority of otherwise normal people, will produce serious ill-health twenty-five to thirty years later. The lack of epidemicity and the insidious onset of cancer of the lung may partly explain why death from it does not cause newspaper headlines like the more dramatic poliomyelitis. It is, however, undoubtedly difficult to get people to appreciate the deadliness of the smoking habit. Certainly more accommodation on grounds of comfort and aesthetics should be available for non-smokers in cinemas, theatres and public transport.

Consequent on the coming into operation of the Clean Air Acts, Bye-laws were made during the year which require that all new buildings are constructed with grates capable of burning smokeless fuel. While this is a step in the right direction there will be much prejudice to overcome before people are converted to the use of efficient and inoffensive heating. More attention should be given in the future to the advantages of central heating and district heating so that we may eventually break away from our 'Early Briton' approach to heating and ventilation.

During the year the Slum Clearance Programme previously formulated was continued and representations were made for two compulsory purchase orders involving 137 houses. In addition individual demolition or closing orders under the Housing Act were made in the case of fifteen houses. Since the war 188 houses have been dealt with as individually unfit and in the next four years it is hoped to deal with 800 houses by Slum Clearance procedure.

There has been a tendency recently to imagine that because of the diminishing morbidity from infectious diseases the environment has ceased to be important. It cannot be over emphasised that while some success has been achieved there is yet much to be done. We have only to think of slum clearance, atmospheric pollution, radio-activity, river pollution, accidental deaths on the road and in the home, to know that these problems, which are basically environmental, are extremely troublesome and difficult of solution. It is commonly assumed to-day that death on the road is an inevitable and 'normal' part of the development of modern transport. There is a strange similarity between this philosophy and one which was familiar during the industrial development in the last century. Nor must we forget the problem of increasing functional mental illness which may have its root cause in the environment of the home and the workplace. This problem ranks as high in importance to-day and is possibly more difficult of solution than the problem of widespread endemic infectious disease which faced doctors 100 years ago. Clearly more epidemiological studies of the aetiology are required. As we have

succeeded in the past, let us hope we shall conquer these other difficult environmental problems in the future.

In June Dr. Holt retired after twenty seven years as Medical Officer of Health. His period of office saw many changes and improvements in the public health; the good wishes of us all go with him in his retirement.

V. P. McDONAGH,
Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR,
(ex-officio),
Councillor W. E. WALTON, J.P.

Chairman :
Alderman J. H. WRIGHT, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :
Councillor J. S. BELL

Councillor F. H. CHAPMAN.

Councillor J. R. DENBY.

Councillor T. GALLAGHER.

Councillor C. A. HARRISON, O.B.E., J.P.

Councillor M. A. MILLETT.

Councillor A. B. MITCHELL, LL.B.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health, Divisional Medical Officer and
Borough School Medical Officer:

H. MAINWARING HOLT, Esq., T.D., M.B., B.S. (Lond.),
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Leeds). (Retired 16th June, 1957).

V. P. McDONAGH, Esq., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Appointed 17th June, 1957).

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer:

Mrs. BARBARA MAY LEAKEY, M.B., B.S.

Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer:

Mrs. DOREEN EDITH GLEDHILL, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

Mr. THOMAS LINDSAY, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.†‡§¶

Director of Cleansing:

Mr. ROBERT DICKSON, M.Inst.P.C.

Public Health Inspectors:

Mr. B. CLEAR, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.*†§+

Mr. J. MITCHELL, M.A.P.H.I.†‡

Mr. G. W. KAY, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.†‡ (Resigned 31st May, 1957).

Mr. F. R. HUDSON, M.A.P.H.I.†‡

*Certificate of the R.S.H. for Public Health Inspectors.

†Certificate of the R.S.H. and Public Health Inspectors' Examination joint Board.

‡Certificate of the R.S.H. for Meat and Other Foods Inspection.

§Certificate of the R.S.H. for Smoke Inspectors.

¶Certificate of Liverpool University for Sanitary Science and Fuel Economy.

+Certificate of City and Guilds London Institute for Boiler House Practice.

Clerks:

Health Department

Mr. I. TOMLINSON (Appointed 6th August, 1957).

Mr. P. WADEMAN

Miss H. H. MIDGLEY

Cleansing Department

Mr. J. R. SUNDERLAND

Remaining Staff employed as at 31st December, 1957

Abattoir Foreman	..	1	Cleansing Foreman	..	..	1
Abattoir Labourer	..	1	Cleansing Operatives	..	..	63
Driver/Disinfector/Rodent			Public Convenience			
Control Operator	..	1	Attendants (Female)	..	..	3
Mortuary Attendant			(Male)	..	..	2
(Part-time)	..	1				

**Staff employed by the West Riding County Council in connection with
the Divisional Administration of the Preventive Medical Service
(Division No. 3)**

**Chief Clerk:
Mr. S. SANDERSON**

**Deputy Chief Clerk:
Miss I. BANNISTER**

Clerks:

**Mrs. C. HALE
Miss P. HARDMAN
Mrs. J. HARTLEY
Miss R. PILLING
Miss M. C. RHODES
Mrs. P. SHACKLETON
Miss K. M. STEAD (Appointed 9th December, 1957)
Miss M. WARD
Mrs. R. WARD (Resigned 31st December, 1957)**

Health Visitor/School Nurses:

**Miss D. BARNES (Transferred to Div. 18, 1st October, 1957)
Msr. E. CROWTHER
Mrs. D. H. HALL (Appointed 8th July, 1957)
Miss D. S. McCONVILLE
Miss M. A. POTTER (Resigned 19th July, 1957)
Miss E. M. RHODES
Mrs. H. M. SPENCER**

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

Mrs. S. A. CUNLIFFE

Assistant Health Visitors:

**Mrs. D. ROTHWELL (Appointed 9th December 1957)
Mrs. M. E. SMITH (Appointed 20th May, 1957)
Miss K. H. WHALLEY (Resigned 13th July, 1957)**

Midwives:

**Nurse E. A. BRADLEY
Nurse A. E. HUMPHRIES
Nurse H. WALKER
Nurse G. WINTERBOTTOM**

Home Nurses :

Nurse E. V. CREASEY
Nurse K. DALEY
Nurse A. DONNELLY
Nurse A. JOY
Nurse L. M. PROCTOR
Nurse E. ROBINSON

Mental Health Social Worker :

Mrs. A. H. SMART (Resigned 31st August, 1957)
Mrs. C. BERRY (Appointed 30th December, 1957)

(Also employed in Division No. 4)

Speech Therapist :

Miss K. THOMAS

(Also employed in Division No. 4)

Remaining Staff employed as at 31st December, 1957

Oakworth Road Day Nursery :

MATRON 1	COOK (Part-time) 1
DEPUTY MATRON .. 1	CLEANER (Part-time) 1
NURSERY WARDEN .. 1	HANDYMAN (Part-time) .. 1
NURSERY NURSES .. 2	

Westgate Child Welfare Centre

Victoria Park Child Welfare Centre :

CLEANER (Part-time) .. 1	CLEANER (Part-time) 1
BOILER ATTENDANT (Part-time) .. 1	

Divisional Health Office :

CLEANER (Part-time) .. 1	HOME HELPS (Part-time) .. 29
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Branshaw View Occupation Centre :

SUPERVISOR 1	HANDYMAN/CARETAKER
ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR 1	(Part-time) 1
	MEALS ASSISTANT/CLEANER
NURSERY ASSISTANTS :—	(Part-time) 1
A. (Whole-time) .. 2	MENTAL HEALTH ESCORT
B. (Part-time) .. 1	(Part-time) 1
HANDICRAFTS	
INSTRUCTOR .. 1	

**STATISTICS AND
SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF
THE AREA**

VITAL STATISTICS

	Total	Male	Female	Rate per 1,000 estimated population
Live Births:—				
Legitimate	832	440	392	
Illegitimate	37	15	22	
Total	869	455	414	Uncorrected 15.7
				Corrected 15.7

Stillbirths:—

Legitimate	11	7	4	
Illegitimate	2	—	2	
Total	13	7	6	0.2

Deaths

(all causes)	815	408	407	Uncorrected 14.7
				Corrected 14.7

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:—

				Rate per 1,000 Live Births
Legitimate	24	11	13	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Total	24	11	13	27.6

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age:—

				Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
Maternal Deaths				
Legitimate	19	10	9	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Total	19	10	9	

Area Comparability Factor:—

Births	1.00
Deaths	1.00

Birth, Mortality and Infectious Diseases Rates for Keighley, the West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales

	Keighley Municipal Borough	Administrative County	England and Wales
Live Births.....	15.7	16.6	16.1 (a)
Deaths	14.7	11.7	11.5 (a)
Infective and Parasitic Dis. exc. tub. but inc. Syphilis and other V.D.....	—	0.07	* (a)
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ..	0.05	0.08	0.09 (a)
Tuberculosis, Other	0.02	0.01	0.01 (a)
Tuberculosis, All Forms....	0.07	0.09	0.11 (a)
Cancer	2.17	1.87	2.09 (a)
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	2.86	1.95	* (a)
Heart and Circulatory	6.13	4.30	* (a)
Respiratory Diseases	1.61	1.37	* (a)
Maternal Mortality.....	—	0.51	0.47 (b)
Infant Mortality	27.6	26.4	23.0(c)
Stillbirth	14.7	23.9	22.4 (b)
Typhoid Fever.....	—	—	0.00 (a)
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.01 (a)
Meningococcal Infection ...	0.01	0.04	0.02 (a)
Scarlet Fever.....	0.83	0.79	0.66 (a)
Whooping Cough.....	0.67	1.29	1.89 (a)
Diphtheria	—	—	0.00 (a)
Erysipelas	0.09	0.11	0.08 (a)
Measles	9.11	17.46	14.11 (a)
Acute Poliomyelitis (in- cluding Polioencephalitis):			
Paralytic	0.07	0.05	0.07 (a)
Non-paralytic	0.01	0.01	0.04 (a)
Acute Pneumonia	0.63	0.82	0.73 (a)

*Figures not available

(a) Rate per 1,000 estimated home population.

(b) Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

(c) Rate per 1,000 live births.

AREA

Keighley, incorporated as a Municipal Borough in the year 1882, now covers an area of 23,611 acres, and is therefore the largest non-county borough in the United Kingdom.

POPULATION

The population, according to the Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1957, was 55,320. The estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough has fluctuated during recent years as follows:—

1947	.....	55,520	1953	.....	55,940
1948	.....	56,520	1954	.....	55,860
1949	.....	56,570	1955	.....	55,720
1950	.....	56,980	1956	.....	55,540
1951	.....	56,630	1957	.....	55,320

In the preliminary report on the 1951 Census the Registrar General gave the following provisional figures regarding population:

Population 1931 56,537. Males 26,022. Females 30,515.

Population 1951 56,939. Males 26,021. Females 30,877.

HOUSING

The estimated number of inhabited houses as at 31st December, 1957, according to the rate books was 19,277 in addition to which there are 347 farmhouses and 426 shops with living accommodation. 165 new houses were built during the year, 10 houses were demolished and 15 houses closed under the Housing Acts. The new houses have been built in the various Wards of the Borough, as shown below.

East	Morton	North-West	Oakworth	Oxenhope	West	South
6	28	5	5	3	98	20

RATEABLE VALUE

The Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1957, was £556,685, and the product from a 1d. rate during the financial year 1957-58 £2,100.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

The average number of persons registered as wholly unemployed during the year was 130 men and 39 women, as compared with 84 and 35 respectively during 1956. In addition, there were temporarily stopped 12 men and 9 women as compared with 25 and 23 in the previous year.

The wholly unemployed register was at its highest in February and March and the usual seasonal decrease followed in the summer months. Between July and August it rose from 154 to 177 (men and women), decreased to 147 in September, a further decrease to 139 in October, until the usual seasonal increase took place in October and December, the total figures being 177 and 185 respectively. The latter figure for December, 1957, compares with 176 at the commencement of the year.

In comparison with the average unemployment position in 1956, 1957 showed a decided increase in respect of men (130.84) and a slight increase in respect of women (39.35).

The temporarily stopped register was heaviest in the months March to June and apart from isolated firms on short-time in August and October, remained negligible during the rest of the year. It was confined mainly to textile dyeing and finishing and foundry work.

STREET ACCIDENTS

During the year there were 8 fatal road accidents in the Borough and in 6 of these cases the victims were over 60 years of age. The remaining 2 included one child aged 7 years. The details are as follows:—

- 17. 1.57 Motor car collides with pedestrian, female aged 62 years received fatal injuries.
- 12. 2.57 Motor cycle collides with pedestrian. Male aged 73 years received fatal injuries.
- 15. 2.57 Motor van collides with pedestrian. Male aged 7 years received fatal injuries.
- 1. 3.57 Motor car collides with pedestrian. Female aged 75 years received fatal injuries.
- 19. 3.57 Motor car collides with pedestrians. One pedestrian, a male aged 73 years, received fatal injuries.
- 26. 6.57 Passenger falls whilst inside a Public Service Vehicle. The passenger a male aged 72 years received fatal injuries.
- 13.12.57 Motor car collides with pedestrian. Female aged 80 years received fatal injuries.
- 26.12.57 Motor car collides with pedestrian. Male aged 30 years received fatal injuries.

**REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN OF CAUSES OF
DEATH REGISTERED DURING 1957
(Residents only).**

Diseases						Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	..	..	..		3	—
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	..	..	..		—	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease..	..	..	..		—	—
4.	Diphtheria..	..	..	..		—	—
5.	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..		—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infections	..	..	..		—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..		—	—
8.	Measles ..	..	..	..		—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	..	..			—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	..	..			9	12
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	..	..			18	1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ..	..	..			—	13
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ..	..	..			—	11
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..					27	28
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	..	..			1	—
16.	Diabetes ..	..	..	..		—	3
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	..	..			72	86
18.	Coronary Disease, Angia ..	..	..			79	48
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..			10	12
20.	Other Heart Disease ..	..	..			82	94
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..			7	7
22.	Influenza ..	..	..	..		6	4
23.	Pneumonia ..	..	..	..		9	11
24.	Bronchitis ..	..	..	..		34	19
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..			2	4
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..			1	2
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	..	..			4	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	..	..			7	4
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	..	..			4	—
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	..	..			—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations ..	..	..			2	4
32.	Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	..	..			20	29
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	..	..			5	4
34.	All other Accidents ..	..	..			3	6
35.	Suicide ..	..	..			3	3
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	..	..			—	1
All Cases ..						408	407

DEATHS OF RESIDENTS REGISTERED DURING 1957

Distribution as to place of death

	Central	East	North East	North West	South	West	Haworth	Oakworth	Oxenhope	Morton	Institu- tions	Inward Transfers	Total
	50	64	70	56	70	54	51	23	14	23	252	88	815

Allocated according to age

	Under 1	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	Total
	25	1	—	4	4	22	189	815
							65 and upwards	570

Causes of and ages at death of Infants dying under 1 year of age registered during 1957 (Residents only).

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total under 1 year
Acute Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Intestinal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Asphyxia Pallida	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Broncho Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Anemia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida and Meningocele.	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Gastro Enteritis	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Intracranial Haemorrhage	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Kernicterus	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Lateral Sinus Thrombosis	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Menigo-Myelocele (Congenital)	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prematurity	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Supra-Renal Haemorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	15	2	2	—	19	3	1	1	—	24

Comparative Statistics for 1953-57

Year	Estimated Population	LIVE BIRTHS			STILL BIRTHS			DEATHS		
		Legitimate		Total	Illegitimate		Total	Male		Rate (a)
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
		Male	Female	Rate (a)	Male	Female	Rate (a)	Male	Female	Rate (a)
1953	55,940	414	366	20	16	13	15	—	—	0.5
1954	55,860	375	345	11	14	8	7	—	3	0.3
1955	55,720	377	352	17	19	11	6	—	1	0.3
1956	55,540	425	386	23	19	10	5	1	2	0.3
1957	55,320	440	392	15	22	7	4	—	2	0.2

Year	Estimated Population	INFANT DEATHS			DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS			MATERNAL DEATHS		
		Legitimate		Total	Illegitimate		Total	Number		Rate (c)
		Male	Female		Male	Female		Male	Female	
		Male	Female	Rate (b)	Male	Female	Rate (b)	Male	Female	Rate (c)
1953	11	8	2	—	21	7	6	1	—	—
1954	14	13	—	1	28	9	10	—	1	3.9
1955	12	9	—	—	21	10	8	—	—	—
1956	15	9	—	—	24	10	8	—	—	—
1957	11	13	—	—	24	10	9	—	—	—

(a) Rate per 1,000 estimated population, corrected in the case of Live Births and Deaths.

(b) Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

(c) Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

**GENERAL PROVISION OF
HEALTH SERVICES
WITHIN THE BOROUGH**

I.—SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CORPORATION OF KEIGHLEY

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

Full details of the staff of the Department are given at the beginning of this report.

Laboratory Service

Laboratory work for the area is performed by the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council situate at Bradford, and I am indebted once again to Dr. H. G. Smith and his staff for their co-operation throughout the year.

Facilities are afforded to General Practitioners, on whose behalf the collection and submission for bacteriological examination of all types of specimens are arranged by the Department. This has proved of value in enabling early diagnosis, early preventative action in the control of infectious disease, and in reducing exclusion from school, etc.

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, makes provision for securing the necessary care and attention for persons who—

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

The Local Authority may on receipt of a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health, authorise an application to be made to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order to remove the person to a suitable hospital or other place and his detention and maintenance therein for a period not exceeding three months.

Under the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, the Local Authority can, where urgent removal is considered necessary, authorise the Medical Officer of Health to take immediate action seeking an Order from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to detain the person in suitable premises for a period not exceeding three weeks.

A number of cases are brought to the attention of the Department each year, every endeavour is, however, made to remedy or alleviate the circumstances before applying for a Court Order. In spite of this it was found necessary to apply for an order under the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951 for the removal of a female who was both, aged, infirm and suffering from grave chronic disease. The patient settled down after

being admitted to hospital and made some progress, the order was therefore allowed to lapse.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Section 50 of the above Act places on the Local Authority a duty to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in the area, in any case where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made.

The Local Authority was not required to take any action in connection with this section of the Act during the year.

Mortuaries

There are two Mortuaries in the Borough, situate at Utley and Haworth; the Utley Mortuary is the one nearest to the Town Centre, and as will be seen from the following table, the greater number of post mortems were held there during the year. The Utley Mortuary is suitably sited; there are adequate viewing facilities available for relatives, it is well lighted, there is a good supply of hot and cold water and a lavatory is provided. Conditions are not so good at the Haworth Mortuary, where the accommodation consists of one room only, which is used for post-mortem examinations; there is, however, a supply of hot and cold water and the room is suitably lighted. Both Mortuaries are served by one part-time attendant.

Age Groups and Sex.

Site of Mortuary	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		Total
	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81 & over	Total	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	81 & over	Total	
Utley ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	8	—	5	9	2	9	—	—	—	—	19	19
Haworth ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Total ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	8	1	5	11	3	11	—	—	—	—	20	24

Cleansing Station

In order to prevent the importation of bed bugs into Corporation houses through the medium of household effects and clothing from insanitary houses, arrangements are made as follows:—

- (1) The provision of the Disinfestation Station on Corporation property at Marley, where there are bathing facilities, waiting rooms, cubicles and sanitary conveniences, also a “Thresh” high pressure stream disinfecter in which clothing and soft goods (e.g. bedding) are disinfected, and
- (2) The subjection of household effects by a firm of Fumigators to liquid H.C.N. gas whilst the tenants are bathing and their bedding and clothing are being dealt with in the steam disin-

fector. On completion of fumigation the whole of the goods removed to the new house.

Five families were dealt with under the provisions of this scheme during the year.

The cleansing of verminous persons and their clothing and the treatment of persons suffering from scabies (with the exception of school children) is also undertaken at the Cleansing Station; treatment in both cases being performed free of charge. 5 male and 17 female persons suffering from scabies were found to require treatment during the year.

School Health Service

See separate report of the School Medical Officer for the year 1957.

Keighley Infant Aid Society

The Society continued to operate throughout the year and gave assistance in those cases appropriate to its sphere of activity, which is gratefully acknowledged.

2.—SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

National Health Service Act 1946

Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children

Provision of Clinics

The provision of Child Welfare Centres remained the same as in previous years, details of the various clinics provided within the Borough and attendances thereat during the year are set out in the following tables.

Situation of Clinic	Type of Clinic	When Held
Haworth Child Welfare Centre, Hall Green Baptist Chapel, Haworth.	Child Welfare Ante-Natal	Every Tuesday 2 to 4 p.m. Every Wednesday 9-30 to 11-30 a.m.
	Relaxation Class	Every Wednesday 2 to 4 p.m.
Morton Child Welfare Centre, Morton Memorial Institute, Morton.	Child Welfare	Alternate Fridays 2 to 4 p.m.
Oakworth Child Welfare Centre, Methodist Sunday School, Oakworth.	Child Welfare	Alternate Thursdays with Oxenhope Clinic, 2-30 to 4 p.m.
	Ante-Natal	Same day as above, 2 to 2-30 p.m.
Oxenhope Child Welfare Centre, Methodist Sunday School, Oxenhope.	Child Welfare	Alternate Thursdays, with Oakworth Clinic 2-30 to 4 p.m.
	Ante-Natal	Same day as above, 2 to 2-30 p.m.
Victoria Park Child Welfare Centre, The Mansion House, Victoria Park, Keighley.	Child Welfare	Every Wednesday 9-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.
	Ante-Natal	Every Tuesday 9-30 to 11-30 a.m.
	Relaxation Class	Every Tuesday 2 to 4 p.m.
	Immunisation	First Monday in every month 2 to 4 p.m.
Westgate Child Welfare Centre, Oakworth Road, Keighley.	Child Welfare	Every Thursday, 2 to 4 p.m. Every Friday 2 to 4 p.m.
	Ante-Natal	Every Tuesday 2 to 4 p.m. Every Friday 9-30 to 11-30 a.m.
	Relaxation Class	Every Wednesday 2 to 4 p.m.
	Immunisation	Last Monday in the Month, 2 to 4 p.m.

Child Welfare Clinics

Name of Centre	No. of Infant Welfare Sessions now held per month	No. of children who first attended a centre of this Local Authority during the year and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age	No. of children who attended during the year and who were born in		Total No. of Children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were			Total Attendances during the year
			1957	1956		Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	(2)	(3)							
Haworth Child Welfare Centre	..	124	64	77	13	1058	98	12	1168
Morton Child Welfare Centre	..	15	11	19	14	142	36	37	215
Oakworth Child Welfare Centre	..	32	29	12	5	153	17	1	171
Oxenhope Child Welfare Centre	..	46	32	22	5	275	28	2	305
Victoria Park Child Welfare Centre	..	169	145	137	77	2330	335	169	2834
Westgate Child Welfare Centre	..	359	293	215	48	3688	366	112	4166
Total	..	745	574	482	162	7646	880	333	8859

Ante-Natal Clinics

Name of Centre	Number of sessions now held per month		Number of women who attended during year		Number of new cases included in column 5		Total number of attendances made by women during year	
	Separate Sessions		*Midwives only		Combined with C.W.		Combined with C.W.	
	Combined with C.W.	Doctors	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Separate Sessions Doctors only (8) (9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Haworth Child Welfare Centre ..	—	4	4	34	33	—	103	67
Oakworth Child Welfare Centre ..	—	2	—	9	6	—	42	—
Oxenhope Child Welfare Centre ..	—	2	—	13	11	—	62	—
Victoria Park Child Welfare Centre ..	—	4	4	143	123	—	456	327
Westgate Child Welfare Centre ..	—	8	4	245	201	—	986	285
Total	—	20	12	444	374	—	1649	679

*For the Purpose of Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercises.

Post-Natal Clinics

(1) Post-Natal Examinations undertaken at Joint Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinics	(2) Number of sessions now held per month	Number of women in attendance		(5) Total number of atten- dances made during year
		(3) Number of women who attended during the year	(4) Number of new cases included in column four	
.. .. .	20	8	8	9
Total	20	8	8	9

Births

Details of the number of births notified during the year, with the adjustments for transferred notifications, are set out in the following table, which also shows the allocation between Domiciliary and Institutional confinements.

Details	Domiciliary		Institutional		Total
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
(a) Primary Notifications ..	147	3	861	13	1024
(b) Add Inward Transfers ..	3	—	70	—	73
(c) Total Notifications received	150	3	931	13	1097
(d) Deduct Outward Transfers	3	—	214	3	220
(e) Total Adjusted Births	147	3	717	10	877

A more detailed analysis of institutional births provides the following information:—

Born in (a) Hospitals ..	..	..	258	6
(b) Maternity Homes ..	..	..	433	4
(c) Nursing Homes..	..	..	26	—
(d) Total	..	..	717	10

Care of Premature Infants

The following table shows details of the number of Premature Infants, i.e. babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, irrespective of the period of gestation, born during the year to Mothers normally resident in the Borough.

(1) Weight Group lbs.	(2) Live Births	(3) Still Births	(4) No. in col. 2 who sur- vived for 28 days	(5) No. of Domiciliary Confinements	(6) No. of Institution- al Confinements
5 — $5\frac{1}{2}$	26	1	26	6	21
$4\frac{1}{2}$ — 5	10	—	10	3	7
4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	7	1	7	1	7
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — 4	4	1	4	—	5
3 — $3\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	1	—	4
$2\frac{1}{2}$ — 3	3	2	1	1	4
2 — $2\frac{1}{2}$	4	—	—	1	3
$1\frac{1}{2}$ — 2	2	—	—	—	2
$1\frac{1}{2}$ and under	—	—	—	—	—
Total	58	7	49	12	53

The Progress of Premature Babies born in the year 1949.

(Twelve Year Survey).

**To Mothers normally resident in the Borough irrespective
of the place of birth***

(1) Weight Group lbs.	(2) No. dying under 1 year	(3) No. dying 1 & under 2 years	(4) No. dying 2 & under 3 years	(5) No. dying 3 & under 4 years	(6) No. dying 4 & under 7 years	(7) No. dying 7 & under 8 years	(8) No. surviving over 8 years
5 — 5½	3	—	—	—	—	—	36
4½ — 5	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
4 — 4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
3½ — 4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 — 3½	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
2½ — 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 — 2½	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1½ — 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	—	—	—	—	—	45

* Information of the survival of 11 children who are now permanently resident outside the Administrative County is not available.

Special equipment, for use in the nursing of premature babies born at home, is maintained at the Keighley Ambulance Depot, from where it can be delivered direct to the home at the request of doctor or midwife at any time of the day or night. Should the use of this equipment be desired, arrangements have been made for the nursing of the case to be handed over to one of the midwives specially trained in the care of premature babies.

It will be appreciated that premature infants, as previously defined, includes a large proportion of small but healthy babies, who require little more than ordinary care; on the other hand, some infants are so small as to have little chance of survival. In between the two extremes are infants who, with expert attention, have a good chance of becoming healthy, vigorous babies.

Day Nurseries

The Oakworth Road Day Nursery which is situate at the rear of the Oxford Cinema in Oakworth Road has accommodation for 50 children in the 0-5 age group. However, only those cases which are classified as health cases are eligible for admission. The Day Nursery is open between 8-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m., Monday to Friday inclusive.

Details of the number of children on the Register at the end of the year, together with the average attendances, are given in the following table.

Day Nursery (1)	No. of approved places		No. of children on Register at end of year		Average daily attendance		Approved for training (8)
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Oakworth Road	0—2 25	2—5 25	0—2 10	2—5 20	0—2 7.5	2—5 15.9	0—5

Section 23—Midwifery

Details of the number of Midwives practising within the area at the end of the year are given in the following table.

(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	4
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations: (including Hospitals not transferred to the Ministry under the National Health Service Act)	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	14
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—

The following table shows details of deliveries attended by Midwives in the area during the year.

Number of Deliveries Attended by Midwives in the Area during the year

Employment of Midwives	Domiciliary Cases						Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked			Doctor booked		Total	
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority ..	1	30	8	109	148	—	
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations (including Hospitals not transferred to the Ministry under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act ..	—	—	—	—	—	874	
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	1	30	8	109	140	874	
(e) Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions—							
(I) Before the tenth day	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(II) After the tenth day but before the fourteenth day	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(f) Breast Feeding. Number of domiciliary cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the fourteenth day ..							

Notifications received from Midwives

The following statutory notices were received from Midwives during the year:—

1.	Death of (a) Mother	1
	(b) Child	17
2.	Stillbirths	16
3.	Laying out of the dead	7
4.	Substitution of artificial feeding	120
5.	Liability to be a source of infection	7

Medical Aid Notices:

Issued for:		No. issued because of complications arising in/during			
		Preg- nancy	Labour	Lying- in	The Child
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(a)	Domiciliary Cases:				
	(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical Services under the National Health Service Act	2	15	5	4
	(ii) Others	3	7	4	—
(b)	Cases in Private Nursing Homes.				
	(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Others.	—	—	—	—
(c)	Cases in Institutions	—	4	—	—
(d)	Totals	5	26	9	4

The following table is a summary of the 44 medical aid notices issued by midwives during the year:—

Pregnancy					
				Domiciliary	Institutional
				Total	
Albuminuria	..	..	..	2	—
General Condition	..	..	..	1	—
Malpresentation	..	..	..	1	—
Retained Placenta	..	..	..	1	—
Labour					
General Condition	..	..	..	1	—
Laceration—Perineal	..	..	..	15	3
Labour—Delayed	..	..	..	3	1
—Premature	..	..	..	1	—
Malpresentation	..	..	..	1	—
Retained Placenta	..	..	..	1	—

Lying-in

Abdominal Pain	..	..	..	1	—	1
General condition	..	..	..	3	—	3
Pyrexia	..	..	..	4	—	4
Varicose Veins	..	..	..	1	—	1

The Child

Deformity	..	..	..	1	—	1
Inflamed Umbilicus	..	..	..	1	—	1
Skin condition	..	..	..	2	—	2

Administration of Gas and Air Analgesia

The following tables provide details of the administration of analgesics by both Institutional and Domiciliary Midwives during the year.

(I) Institutional Midwives.

Number of Institutional Midwives in practice in the area at the end of the year qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board:

- (a) Employed in homes and hospitals in the National Health Service 12
- (b) Employed in nursing homes or in maternity homes and hospitals not in the National Health Service .. —

(2) Domiciliary Midwives.

- (a) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who at 31st December were qualified to administer gas and air analgesia

4

—

- (b) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of inhalational analgesics in use (or held in reserve) at 31st December:—

- (i) Gas and Air

5

—

- (ii) Trilene

—

—

- (c) Number of cases where analgesia was administered by County Council midwives, including those whose services have terminated during the year:—

Pethi- dine Alone	Gas and Air Alone	With Pethi- dine	Trilene Alone	With Pethi- dine
-------------------------	----------------------	------------------------	------------------	------------------------

- (i) when doctor was present at delivery

2

—

2

—

—

- (ii) when doctor was not present at delivery

32

28

46

—

—

- (d) Number of cases where analgesia was administered by Independent midwives during the year:—

- (i) when doctor was present at delivery

—

—

—

—

—

- (ii) when doctor was not present at delivery

—

—

—

—

—

Section 24.—Health Visiting.

The Health Visitor has a very important role in the Public Health Services as she is in direct contact with the public and is therefore able to offer advice on a number of problems and at the same time ensure that the individual receives the greatest benefit from the services available.

Details of the number of visits made by Health Visitors during the year are set out in the following table.

A. Visiting

	HEALTH VISITORS							TUBERCULOSIS VISITORS				
	No. of children under 5 years of age visited during year (1)	Expectant Mothers	Children under 1 year of age	Children age 1* and under 2 years	Children age 2 but under 5 years	Tuberculous households	Other Cases	Total No. of families or households visited by Health Visitors (10)	Total visits paid to tuberculous households (11)			
Effective visits	2170	97	191	781	3275	1653	2728	42	2156	2103	956	
"No access" visits	—	—	13	—	579	224	336	7	212	—	125	

B. Clinics

- (a) Total number of attendances made by Health Visitors at Local Health Authority clinic sessions during the year 676
- (b) Total number of attendances by whole-time Tuberculosis visitors at chest sessions during the year .. 268

Section 25—Home Nursing

The Home Nursing Service was designed to provide nurses to attend persons who require nursing in their own homes. The Home Nurses undertake such duties under the medical supervision of the General Medical Practitioner in charge of the case.

Details of the work undertaken by the Home Nurses is set out in the following table.

CLASSIFICATION					No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
(1)	Medical ..	..	..	..	561	14916
(2)	Surgical ..	..	..	..	88	3229
(3)	Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	—	—
(4)	Tuberculosis ..	..	..	..	8	301
(5)	Maternal complications	..	..	..	—	—
Totals ..					657	18446

Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	458	14232
--	-----	-------

Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	—	—
---	---	---

Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year ..	67	6744
--	----	------

Section 26.—Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination in the area is carried out either by the family doctor or by attendance at one of the Authority's Clinics. Details of the numbers vaccinated and re-vaccinated against Smallpox during the year are given in the following table.

		Age at date of Vaccination					
		Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Vaccinated	..	129	14	19	33	55	250
Re-vaccinated	..	—	—	6	15	93	114

The scheme for Immunisation against Diphtheria is similar to that for Vaccination. The importance of this service is stressed on every available occasion. The number of persons immunised and the number given a reinforcing injection are:—

	Age at date of final injection			
	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	Total
No. of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation ..	218	107	98	423
No. of children who received a reinforcing injection	—	5	436	441

A scheme is in force for the immunisation of children up to four years of age against Whooping Cough. The scheme is on the same lines as for Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Number of children who received a full course of immunisation				
Under 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4
26	151	27	5	4

Section 27.—Ambulance Service

The details in the following table have been kindly supplied by the County Ambulance Officer and relate to the work carried out at the Depot situate in Keighley during the year.

Number of Patients conveyed	21,956
Number of miles run by County Vehicles ..	119,098

Analysis of Calls made on Depot

Admissions	2,987
Discharges	1,170
Transfers	562
Out-Patients	16,698
Accident Patients	539
Total	21,956

Analysis of Types of Cases Conveyed

Stretcher	4,292
Sitting Cases	17,664
Emergency Patients	1,140

Section 28—Prevention of illness, Care and After Care. Loan Equipment

Various items of loan equipment are stored at the Divisional Health Office, the items generally required are air-rings, bed-pans, bedrests and mackintosh sheets. The list of loan equipment maintained in the Division is as set out below:—

Air Rings	Bed Pans
Air Half-Beds	Bed Rests
Bed Blocks	Chiropody Clippers
Bed Cradles	Crutches

Feeding Cups	Sputum Mugs
Hot Water Bottles	Steam Kettles
Mackintosh Sheets	Urinals
Michel Clip Removers	Wheel Chairs

Convalescent Home Treatment

Arrangements are made on receipt of a medical certificate from the patient's own doctor, and where no actual treatment is required, to provide Convalescent Home Treatment. Travel arrangements are made by the department and patients are required to pay a proportion of the cost in accordance with their financial circumstances.

B.C.G. Vaccination

Details of B.C.G. vaccination of contacts undertaken by the Chest Physician on behalf of the County Council during the year ended 31st December, is set out below.

			AGE GROUPS													
			Under 1 year Months				Years							All Ages		
			0-	1-	3-	6-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-		
Vaccinated:																
Male	..	..	..	—	1	2	4	1	3	1	2	2	9	1	—	26
Female	..	..	..	—	—	3	1	3	1	1	—	2	3	2	2	18
Total	..	..	..	—	1	5	5	4	4	2	2	4	12	3	2	44
Result of Vaccination:																
Successful—																
Male	..	..	..	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	2	2	8	1	—	20
Female	..	..	..	—	—	3	1	2	1	1	—	2	3	2	2	17
Total	..	..	..	—	—	5	1	3	4	2	2	4	11	3	2	37
Unsuccessful	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Not finally ascertained	..	..	..	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

Tuberculosis—Extra Nourishment

On receipt of a recommendation from the Tuberculosis Officer, 2 pints of milk per day are made available to the patient free of charge. Details of the action taken under the provisions of this scheme are given in the following table:—

(a) Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 1st January, 1957	.. ..	53
(b) Number of patients granted extra nourishment during the year	.. ..	51
(c) Number of grants discontinued	.. ..	37
(d) Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31st December, 1957	.. ..	67
(e) Total number of orders issued from 1st January, to 31st December.	.. ..	404

Venereal Diseases

The following table gives details of residents of the Borough who made their first attendance for treatment during the year at clinics held within the Geographical County. It is worthy of note, however, that for every discovered case who attends for treatment it is estimated that there is at least one case undiscovered.

Syphilis	Gonorrhea	Other Conditions	Total
9	3	41	53

Section 29—Domestic Help Service

The demand from old people for help in the home exceeds that from any other section of the population, it should be noted that many old people live alone and are semi-invalids. Close liaison exists between the department and the Hospital for the chronic sick and early discharges are made possible by reason of the fact that a Home Help will be attending in the home.

The service progressed steadily throughout the year, and as will be seen from the following table, provided assistance in many homes for the reasons specified.

Classification of case				No. of cases		Total	No. of hours employed
Maternity (including Expectant Mothers)	..	..	..	B/ford	New cases		
..	..	..	..	12	36	48	2066
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	—	2	2	27
Chronic Sick (a) Aged 65+	..	..	..	148	92	240	18517
(b) Under 65	..	..	..	15	6	21	3353
Others	..	..	..	2	13	15	771
Totals	..	..	..	167	149	316	24736

Nursery and Child Minders' Regulation Act, 1948

The Day Nursery, Granby Lane, Riddlesden, Keighley, which provides accommodation for 45 children in the 2-5 age group is registered by the County Council under the above Act.

Public Health Act, 1936

The table below gives details of the Registered Nursing Homes in the area.

Name & Address	No. of beds provided		First Registered	No. of inspections during year
	Maternity	Other		
The Nursing Home, 58, Devonshire St., Keighley	—	5	14/7/48	1
Ivy Bank Nursing Home, 163 Highfield Lane, Keighley ..	—	3	13/3/46	1
Sunny Bank Nursing Home, Braithwaite, Keighley ..	—	6	20/1/54	1

National Assistance Act, 1948

In conjunction with the Welfare Department inspections of the undermentioned properties which are situate within the Borough and are Registered Disabled and Old People's Homes, were carried out during the year.

Address of Premises	Year of Registration	No. of places provided
Keighley and District Home for the Blind, Scott Street, Keighley	1952	13
Oakfield, Thwaites Brow, Keighley ..	1956	5
Granville, Exley Road, Keighley	1957	6

3.—SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Hospitals Provided

The Hospitals in this area are administered by the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Hospital Management Committee, under the direction of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board in accordance with the National Health Service Act, 1946.

A list of the Hospitals managed by this Committee is set out hereunder:—

Bingley Hospital.
Castleburg Hospital, Settle.
Cawder Ghyll Maternity Hospital, Skipton.
Harden Bridge Hospital.
Keighley and District Victoria Hospital.
Morton Banks Hospital, Keighley.
Raikeswood Hospital Skipton.
Skipton General Hospital.
St. John's Hospital, Fell Lane, Keighley.

Institutional Midwifery

An allocation to admit up to 50 patients per month to St. John's Hospital has been placed at the disposal of the Division, selection of cases being dealt with in accordance with Ministry Circular RHB (51) 74. The following information with regard to Institutional Births which has been compiled from local birth returns is in respect of children born to mothers normally resident in the Division, irrespective of the place of birth.

	Live	Still
Born in (a) Hospitals	285	6
(b) Maternity Homes ..	433	4
(c) Nursing Homes	26	—
	—	—
Total	717	10
	—	—

**PREVALENCE OF AND
CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES**

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases of each of the notifiable diseases originally notified during the year, together with the final numbers after correction.

Age Group	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic		Non Paralytic		Measles (excluding Rubella)		Dysentery		Menin- gococcal Infection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified (All ages)	27	23	16	21	2	3	1	1	251	253	43	52	—	1
Final numbers after correction:														
Under 1 year	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	11	11	4	1	—	—
1—2 years	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	23	19	6	5	—	1
2—3 years	5	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	26	46	3	6	—	—
3—4 years	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	35	25	2	4	—	—
4—5 years	2	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	32	31	4	—	—	—
5—9 years	11	11	7	9	—	—	—	1	118	106	6	6	—	—
10—14 years	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	12	3	2	—	—
15—24 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	—	—
25 and over	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	22	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total (All ages)	25	21	16	21	2	2	—	1	251	253	40	51	—	1

Age Group	Ac. Pneumonia		Ac. Encephalitis Post Inf.		Para- Typhoid Fever		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified (all ages)	17	18	2	—	1	—	3	2	1	1
Final numbers after correction:										
Under 5 years	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	1	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
15—24 years	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—64 years	3	3	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
65 and over	2	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total (All ages)	17	18	1	—	1	—	3	2	1	1

Age Group	Respira- tory		Tuberculosis Meninges & C.N.S.		Other		Other notifiable diseases			
							Original		Final	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Numbers originally notified (all ages)	27	15	1	—	2	3	—	3	—	3
Final numbers after correction:										
Under 5 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years	7	5	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
45—64 years	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total (All Ages)	27	15	1	—	2	3				

Admissions to Infectious Diseases Hospitals

Set out below are details of the originally notified cases of "notifiable" disease which were admitted to Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

Dysentery	..	..	12	Poliomyelitis	..	..	5
Encephalitis	..	..	1	Pneumonia	..	..	20
Erysipelas	..	..	2	Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	3
Measles	..	..	12	Scarlet Fever	..	..	36
Meningococcal Infection			1	Whooping Cough	..	..	4
Paratyphoid Fever	..		1				

Food Poisoning

There were two cases of Food Poisoning notified during the year, both of which were confirmed.

1. Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected):—

<i>First Quarter</i>	<i>Second Quarter</i>	<i>Third Quarter</i>	<i>Fourth Quarter</i>	<i>Total</i>
Nil.	Nil.	2	Nil.	2

2. Outbreaks due to Identified Agents:—

Total Outbreaks:— Nil Total Cases:— Nil.

3. Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cases:—

Total Outbreaks:— Nil. Total Cases:— Nil.

4. Single Cases:—

Agent Identified:— Nil. Unknown Causes 2 Total:— 2

Smallpox

I am indeed happy to be able to record that once again not one case of Smallpox was notified during the year. It is, however, worthy of note that the last case in this area occurred in 1930, in which year 8 cases were notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

The following table sets out the position with regard to the occurrence and follow-up of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year.

(1) Total No. of cases during the year	..	..	—
(2) No. of cases in which:			
(a) Vision was lost	..	..	—
(b) Vision impaired	..	..	—
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	..	..	—

INFLUENZA

Early in September it became obvious that the Asian type influenza which had occurred early in the year in North China had reached Keighley. The disease was highly infectious with a sudden onset, great prostration and in general a rapid recovery. It soon spread to the adult population and the Ministry of Nat-

ional Insurance weekly sickness returns reached a peak about the beginning of October. The wave of illness rapidly passed and by early November the disease had practically disappeared from the area. (See diagrams). Between the beginning of the epidemic and the end of the year there were thirty deaths from influenza and pneumonia and several of these occurred in young or middle aged adults. In view of the early arrival of the virus into the area and the obviously poor immunity present in the population it was feared that it might return later in the winter and produce a more severe type of disease. Fortunately this fear was not realized. Later in the epidemic vaccine was available for the protection of those whose work brought them into frequent and close contact with infectious cases. The difficulty about using vaccine as a method of protection lies in the fact that it cannot be prepared until the virus has been properly identified. This means that the epidemic is well under way before the vaccine is available.

Disinfection of Houses

Private dwelling houses in which a case of “notifiable” disease is resident are disinfected either on the removal of the patient to an Infectious Disease Hospital or on the completion of the patient’s isolation at home. Under the provision of this scheme, 35 houses were disinfected during the year.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Keighley during the year and the following table sets out the results obtained.

Number Examined	Abnormalities Discovered			
	Tuberculosis			Total
	Active	Inactive	Other	
2481	11	21	23	55

The non-tuberculous abnormalities are classified as follows:—

Condition	No.
Abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues—acquired	2
Congenital malformation of the lungs	1
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs	2
Bronchiectasis	8
Pulmonary Fibrosis—non tuberculous	2
Benign tumours of the lungs and mediastinum	2
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus—congenital and acquired	2
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels	2
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	2

Tuberculosis

The following table summarises the position with regard to cases on the register during the year.

Number of cases on Register 1st January, 1957				Number of cases added to Register during the year			
Respiratory M.	F.	Non-Respiratory M.	F.	Respiratory M.	F.	Non-Respiratory M.	F.
212	136	52	41	31	18	3	3

Number of cases removed from Register during year				Number of cases remaining on Register, 31st December, 1957			
Respiratory M.	F.	Non-Respiratory M.	F.	Respiratory M.	F.	Non-Respiratory M.	F.
6	4	—	—	237	150	55	44

The following tables show the number of formal notifications of Tuberculosis received, new cases found other than by formal notification and the number of cases admitted to and discharged from Sanatoria.

Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis.
Formal Notifications.

Age Periods	0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Total (all ages)
Respiratory Males	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	3	5	3	6	3	—	27
Respiratory Females	1	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	2	1	1	—	—	15
Non-Respiratory Males	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3
Non-Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3

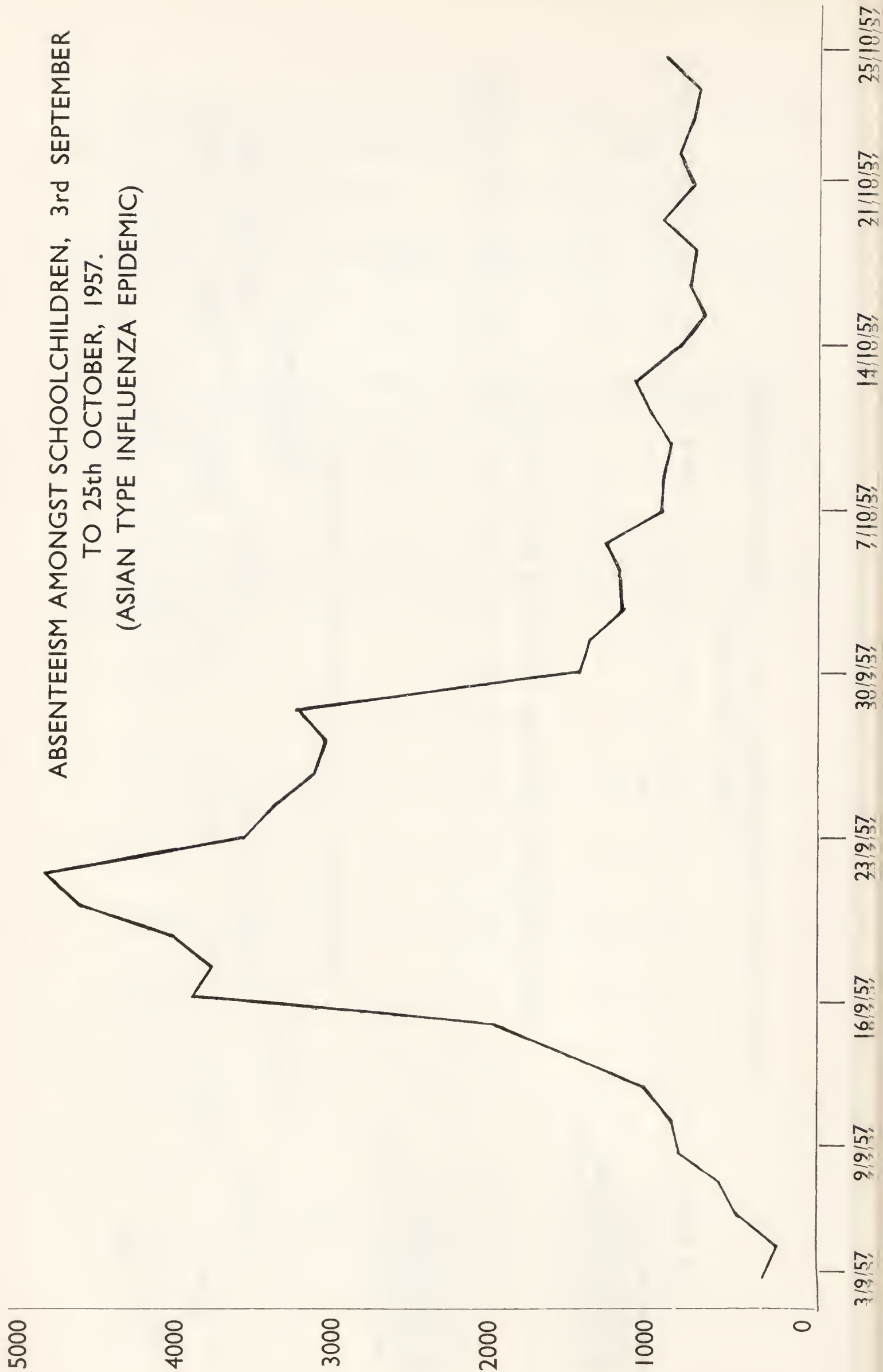
New Cases found other than by Formal Notification.

Age Periods	0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Total (all ages)
Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Admission to, and discharges from, Sanatoria.

Respiratory										Non-Respiratory									
Admitted					Discharged or Died					Admitted					Discharged or Died				
Adults					Children					Adults					Children				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
31	17	2	1	37	18	2	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	1	1	1	1

ABSENTEEISM AMONGST SCHOOLCHILDREN, 3rd SEPTEMBER
TO 25th OCTOBER, 1957.
(ASIAN TYPE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC)



NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1946—NEW CLAIMS TO SICKNESS BENEFIT
KEIGHLEY M.N.I. OFFICE

1000
800
600
400
200
0

ASIAN TYPE INFLUENZA
EPIDEMIC



ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

WATER

The Water Engineer has kindly supplied the following information.

Average daily consumption of water per head of population within the Borough for the year 1957 for all purposes—42.40 gallons; for trade purposes metered 15.91 gallons; and for domestic and unmetered trade purposes 26.49 gallons.

The following mains have been laid during the year.

		3 in. yards.	4in. yards.
Eaton Street off Queens Road..	..	93	—
Oakfield Road	.. ..	—	22
Westburn Grove	.. ..	17	—
Southlands Grove	.. ..	99	—
Braithwaite Estate	.. ..	106	—
Lingfield Drive, Bocking	.. ..	56	—
Dockroyd, Oakworth	.. ..	55	—
Market Place, Keighley	.. ..	62	49
		—	—
		488	71

Plumbo Solvency Samples

Supply	Date Sample Collected	Approx. length of lead service pipe	Result of Examination —pH Lead Content value (grains per gal)	
Keighley M.B. Water Sheddles				
After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	29.3.57	30ft.	7.2	Nil
	26.9.57	30ft.	7.6	Nil
After standing in pipe all night	29.3.57	30ft.	7.2	Nil
	26.9.57	30ft.	7.6	Nil
Sladen Valley via Bracken Bank Storage Reservoir				
After standing in pipe for a measured period of half-an-hour	24.3.57	40ft.	7.2.	Nil
	28.9.57	40ft.	7.5	Nil
After standing in pipe all night	24.3.57	40ft.	7.2	Nil
	28.9.57	40ft.	7.5	Nil

Chemical tests covering the whole of the supply indicates the freedom from lead carbonates.

There are still private water supplies particularly in connection with farm premises, where users are advised as to necessary precautions where the index of pollution indicates this as desirable. Such premises are outside the present economic possibility of having a suitable alternative wholesome supply laid on from town's mains. Domestic filtration appliances are desirable and advocated at these premises together with a careful investigation of the circumstances of the origin and means of collection and distribution of the supply.

In co-operation with the Water Engineer and the Public Health Laboratory 206 samples of towns' water in its various stages of collection, storage and distribution were examined bacteriologically and found to be satisfactory. Financial guarantees to water mains extensions in outer districts detailed in 1954 now amount to £800 per annum.

WATER SUBSIDY OUTER DISTRICTS

	1956/57			1957/58.		
Pickles Hill and Hob Cote						
(Part of Oldfield Scheme) Year 1954/55.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Contributions towards cost of water main	100	18	9	100	18	9
Less Revenue	20	11	0	21	3	0
	80	7	9	79	15	9
Upper Marsh Scheme—Year 1954/55.						
Contribution towards cost of water main	123	14	0	123	14	0
Less Revenue	48	17	0	44	1	6
	74	17	0	79	12	6
Goose Eye Scheme—Year 1954/55						
Contribution towards cost of water main	106	12	0	106	12	0
Less Revenue	17	19	3	17	7	3
	88	12	9	89	4	9
Cackleshaw, Oakworth—Year 1954/55.						
Contribution towards cost of water main	34	10	0	34	10	0
Less Revenue	21	16	0	22	17	9
	12	14	0	11	12	3

	1956/57.			1957/58.		
Tansey End, Horkinstone Lane—Year 1954/55.						
Contributions towards cost of water main	242	16	0	242	16	0
Less Revenue	30	10	2	24	19	11
	212	5	10	217	16	1
Newsholme—Year 1954/55.						
Contribution towards cost of water main	136	0	0	136	0	0
Less Revenue	4	18	11	5	6	0
	131	1	1	130	14	0
Holme House, Green Sykes & SpringWells—Year 1954/55.						
Contribution towards cost of water main	225	0	0	225	0	0
Less Revenue	3	17	4	6	17	11
	221	2	8	218	2	1
Near & Far Highfield, Oakworth						
Contribution towards cost of water main	27	13	8	55	7	4
Less Revenue	5	17	2	13	9	7
	21	16	6	41	17	9
Oldfield Lane, Oldfield House, etc.						
Contribution towards cost of water main	46	9	8	46	9	8
Less Revenue	3	3	0	3	1	8
	43	6	8	43	8	0

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Routine smoke observations have been carried out during the year, 98 observations were made, resulting in 9 cautions being issued.

Investigations into the causes of excessive smoke emission revealed that the trouble was due to:

- (a) Unsuitable burning appliances having regard to the load to be carried.
- (b) To defects which had been allowed to accumulate in the plant or
- (c) Insufficient skill in stoking.

The last category was by far the commonest. There is no doubt at all that a competent stoker will save his and his employer's weight in gold and coal, given reasonable working conditions. By this is meant freedom from numerous other distracting jobs, a view of the chimney top from the boiler house, proper maintenance of draught mechanism and boiler plant, and flues to reduce leakages of air into the draught system which chill the temperature of the furnace and reduce combustion efficiency. Other mechanical causes of bad performance were due to absence of economiser units which result in a chilled feed water to the boiler and consequent increased fuel consumption to maintain steam pressure.

Many steam raising plants are highly inefficient due to neglect of maintenance and to obsolescence of design for the load they have to take. The owners of such plant are warned that their only defence in the event of legal proceedings for excessive smoke emission is the one of having used the best practicable means. Under the circumstances noted in many plants such a plea would be rejected.

Expert assessment of a steam raising plant's deficiencies is now available through the Area Engineer of the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service, 20/22, St. Paul's Street, Leeds, 1.

In May, 1954, as a result of Parliamentary decision, the responsibility for industrial fuel efficiency was handed over by the Ministry of Fuel and Power to a non profit-making organisation—The National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service—who maintain a staff of engineers, make surveys, offer advice to industrialists.

Such service and advice are confidential to the two parties concerned. The local authority who have statutory powers of enforcing abatement of smoke nuisances, operate independently to the Efficiency Service.

It is now officially stated that the common excuse of poor quality fuel in smoke emission cases is used without foundation. There is no reason why the fuels supplied by the National Coal Board, after consultation with the user, should not burn satisfactorily and with a minimum of smoke.

With the advent of the Clean Air Act in December 1956 the Council resolved that all future housing developments either private or public should be of the nature of smoke control areas in so far as the fireplaces must comply with the specifications of the Coal Utilisation Council and the Solid Fuels Federation. Statutory enforcement of this was by adoption of building byelaws of the model series IV Buildings (1953 Edition). A pleasing feature in the Clean Air campaign is the growing practice of industrialists to minimise the use of the steam boiler for motive power. Electrification in the textile industry is progressing and space heating is being effected more generally by modern oil fired furnaces. The production of steam by solid fuel furnaces is gradually being restricted to essential textile and laundry processes.

During the year one laundry undertaking which was the source of serious smoke nuisance, closed down and the premises have been dismantled and demolished.

The Council certified prior approval in one instance for a new industrial steam raising plant.

The following table gives details of measurable atmospheric pollution during the year.

SITE	DEPOSIT GUAGE		LEAD PEROXIDE		SMOKE	
	Rainwater Collected	Water Insoluble Deposit	Water Soluble Deposit	Sulphur Dioxide	Monthly Average	Highest Daily Average
Abattoir	735	77.90	111.02	21.56		
Library	757	102.72	100.10	29.90		
Lowbridge	672	98.78	90.35	21.52		
Oldfield	794	62.35	107.14	18.83		
66 North Street					15	50

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY

185 inspections were made of Food Premises.

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 received wide national publicity and as a result of this and local investigations into food handlers arrangements many improvements designed to protect public health have been effected.

BAKEHOUSE

There are 83 bakehouses in the district, of which six are basement bakehouses licenced under the Factories Act, 1937.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Sampling Powers

Samples of the following classes of food were submitted to the Public Analyst.

Type of Food Submitted	No. of Samples	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk (Formal)	5	5	—
Milk (Informal)	24	24	—
Raspberry Leaf Tablets (Informal)	1	1	—
Chlorophyll Tablets (Informal)	1	1	—
Slimming Tablets (Informal) . .	1	1	—
Herbal Vitalising Tablets (Informal)	1	1	—
Pure Marzipan Paste (Informal)	3	3	—
Cocoanut (Informal)	2	2	—
Potted Ham (Informal)	1	1	1
Creamery Butter (Informal) . .	1	1	—
Ground Almonds (Informal) . .	2	2	—
Cheri-Melee (Informal)	1	1	—
Fulovit (Informal)	1	1	—
Food Colouring (Informal) (Raspberry Red)	1	1	—
Nut Mix (Informal)	1	1	—
	46	46	—

No. obtained and
sent to County
Laboratory for
Examination

Milk Sampling—Biological

Grade of milk

Satisfactory Unsatisfactory

50	Tuberculin Tested ..	50	—
45	Pasteurised	44	1
25	Undesignated	25	—
10	Sterilised	10	—
—		—	—
Total 85		85	1
—		—	—

List of Registered Premises:—

No. Registered under Food and Drugs Act	..	146
Ice Cream Retailers Registered	.. ..	190
Dairies (Excluding Farm Dairies)	.. ..	14
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	.. ..	56
Bakehouses (Six Licensed)	.. ..	83
No. of Premises authorised under Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations	.. ..	2
Grocers and Other Food Shops	.. ..	445
Food Hawkers and Mobile Shops	.. ..	30
Licensed Houses	.. ..	61
Butchers Shops	.. ..	70
Factory and Workshop Canteens	.. ..	14
Hospital Kitchens	.. ..	3
School Kitchens and Canteens	.. ..	18

MILK SUPPLY

In the Borough dealers' licences have been issued as follows:—

Pasteurised	31
Pasteurised T.T. ..	31
Sterilised	89
T.T. Raw	36

In addition 1 supplementary licence to deal in Sterilised and 1 licence to pasteurise T.T. milk have also been issued.

The daily consumption of bottled milk was approx. 8,000 gallons and was of good quality and of a high standard of bacteriological cleanliness.

Food Hygiene Regulations 1955

These regulations were implemented mainly voluntarily to the improvement of food premises on a wide basis following advisory discussions with the occupiers.

Such improvements as refrigerated storage at restaurants and works canteens, clothing and footwear changing accommodation and first-aid apparatus for employees at larger retail shops and improved structural and decorative conditions generally at all premises. Personal cleanliness particularly of shop assistance hands was made more practicable by the installation of additional washing facilities to be used exclusively for this purpose.

The growing practice of pre-packing foods and displaying at self-service shops is a pleasing modern trend, which under suitable circumstances reduces personal handling and the tendency to contamination. When this type of presentation of perishable food is allied with refrigerated display the result is all the more pleasing and according to tradesmen more remunerative of income and patrons.

The back street small house grocery shop-cum chemist-cum hardware cum-newsagent cum-everything under the sun plus off licence is still the headache region of the retail food industry. Some gems of instances of careful food husbandry are overwhelmed by those shops where the multiplicity of items of stock complicate and emphasise the obvious need for, but the difficulty of, regular spring cleaning. These traders are a boon of convenience to the occupiers of the usually densely populated region in which they are situated. They contrast badly with the well administered multiple and larger private food shops in the town centre where the Good Hygiene Regulations are usually meticulously observed both as regards the presentation and behind the scene preparation facilities and organisation.

All food traders and particularly those in shop management should constantly remember that a pleasing hygienic food shop display is set at naught by the observing customer if the serving assistants are not scrupulously clean and neatly and suitably dressed for the job they are performing.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS 1947/52

The requirements of these regulations include pasteurisation, homogenisation, freezing, and holding of the finished product below freezing point before delivery to the consumer.

Over the years the many small retail manufacturers who attempted what is a complete hygienic mechanical process of ice cream manufacture with improvised facilities and equipment found that they could not comply with a desirable bacteriological standard of fitness. Many abandoned their activities and bought a finished pre-wrapped refrigerated product from the large wholesaler firms of national repute, or alternatively reconstituted a finished powder product. The latter method has of recent years given way to the former.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

A one hundred per cent system of meat inspection is in operation at the public abattoir and the two private slaughterhouses in the borough. The public health inspectors regard this as a duty of special responsibility and voluntarily work evenings and week-end periods to maintain this complete system of inspection and to minimise the delay in production of market meat for consumption locally and elsewhere.

The following tables indicate the number and type of animals slaughtered at the various slaughterhouses and the amount of meat withheld from the market for the diseased conditions specified.

SUMMARY OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED AT THE PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

	Cattle (excl. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	829	142	24	2703	2799	Nil
Number inspected	829	142	24	2703	2799	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcase condemned ..	1	3	7	5	3	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	55	20	1	2	71	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	6.7%	16.2%	33.3%	0.3%	2.7%	Nil
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	Nil	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	31	43	Nil	Nil	39	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	3.6%	32.0%	Nil	Nil	1.4%	Nil
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Summary of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected at the Public Abattoir

				Cattle (excl. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	..	..	..	5071	1207	238	16830	6037	Nil
Number inspected	..	..	..	5071	1207	238	16830	6037	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:									
Whole carcase condemned	..			1	1	1	1	1	Nil
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	..			388	233	1	86	257	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	..	..	..	7.7%	19.4%	0.8%	0.5%	4.5%	Nil
Tuberculosis only:									
Whole carcasses condemned	..			3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..			124	128	Nil	Nil	38	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	..	..	..	2.5%	10.9%	Nil	Nil	.6%	Nil
Cysticercosis:									
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	..			6	18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	..			6	18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally con- demned	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Total number of Animals killed and weight in lbs. of unsound Meat surrendered at Public Abattoir and Private Slaughterhouses.

			Total No. of Animals Killed and Insp'ted	Whole Carcases		Part Carcases		Offal		Total	
				T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes	T.B.	Other Causes
Cows	..	..	1349	3115	2070	664	555	5284	6375	9063	9000
Other Cattle	..	..	5900	1832	700	220	346	5057	9559	7100	10605
Sheep	..	..	19533	—	187	—	77	—	391	—	655
Pigs	..	..	8836	—	512	781	562	923	1876	1704	2950
Calves	..	..	262	—	256	—	—	—	21	—	286
Total	..	..	35880	4938	3734	1665	1540	11264	18222	17867	23496

Weight (in lbs.) of Meat Condemned for the reasons specified

Disease				Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Abscess and Pyaemia	..	..	..	379	619	6	38	—
Actinomycosis and Actinobacillosis				198	538	—	—	—
Angiomatosis	..	..	..	72	14	—	—	—
Arthritis	..	..	..	—	—	—	108	—
Blackquarter	..	..	..	500	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	..	..	..	991	4671	—	120	—
Cysticercus Bovis	..	..	..	205	869	—	—	—
Dropsy and Emaciation	..	..	..	—	700	65	58	—
Enteritis	..	..	..	—	—	—	416	—
Fever	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	40
Ill Bled	..	..	..	20	20	1	3	—
Immaturity	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	90
Injury Bruising	..	..	..	117	356	60	291	—
Johnne's Disease	..	..	..	20	—	—	—	—
Joint Ill	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	110
Moribund	..	..	..	—	—	30	119	—
Nephritis	..	..	..	16	—	—	4	—
Oedema	..	..	..	410	—	62	105	—
Parasitic inc. Distomatorsis, Ecc. Vet and Strongyli	..	..	..	2892	220	429	35	—
Pericarditis	..	..	..	42	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	45
Pleurisy, and Pneumonic Conditions				264	578	2	1512	1
Septicaemia	..	..	..	—	—	—	121	—
Septic Mastitis	..	..	..	1874	20	—	20	—
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	9063	7100	—	1704	—
				18063	17705	655	4654	286

Disposal

All condemned meat is mutilated and dyed with a naphaline green before its removal for processing into inedible products by a local trader occupying licensed offensive trade premises.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE STANDARDS

Existing and pending legislation contained in the Food and Drugs Act 1955, Slaughter of Animals Act 1954 and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations and Hygiene Construction Regulations promised in the White Paper on slaughterhouse policy will prescribe much higher standards of physical amenities for animals received there and for men employed therein. Model byelaws demanding a higher standard of day to day routine hygiene are also now promised.

The general requirements of the above legislation are designed to remove the conditions so prevalent in ancient and obsolete premises where cruelty and privation to animals prior to slaughter for food is a matter for conjecture.

No longer will animals be slaughtered in the sight of each other and stunning to insensibility will be demanded for all animals prior to blood letting. Adequate lairage accommodation, well lighted and ventilated with drinking water supplies available is prescribed. Adequate space and lay out for sufficient performance of all slaughterhouse operations and for meat inspection facilities are required. Modern equipment of durable and non-corrosive materials is prescribed. First aid outfit, mess room and clothes changing rooms are required for the benefit of the person working in the slaughterhouse. A four years period is suggested for the attainment of these standards at existing slaughterhouses.

All these conditions have been fairly well anticipated at the private slaughterhouses, and the only immediate substantial requirements at the abattoir are those of the provision of a more commodious carcase cooling hall and an entrail block for the reception and cleaning of stomachs and intestines. The former proposals for the abattoir has been lodged with the Ministry of Food and an authorised loan sanction of £15,000 for this purpose is awaited.

EXPORT MEAT

Based on a Ministry formula the excess of meat inspected over the local consumption need is referred to as Export meat. A grant is paid by the Ministry for this inspection duty in respect of the surplus. The Committee were credited with a sum of £250 for this service in 1957.

OTHER FOODS

There is a well established liaison between the department and all the wholesale food warehouse occupiers for the inspection of a wide range of foods prior to delivery to the retail shops. Informal samples for analysis by the public analyst are frequently taken to protect the wholesaler, the retailer and the public against unsound or falsely represented food relative to its nature, substance and quality.

Complaints from the public are of fairly frequent occurrence regarding such matters as glass fragments in milk, wire in teacakes, flies in medicine, moulds in wrapped bread, and other mishaps which have their origin in carelessness or misfortune on the part of the processor of the food. In all cases the aggrieved purchaser is given departmental support in obtaining recompense in the absence of legal proceedings. Generally there is a reluctance on the part of the public to appear in court after the initial annoyance has evaporated. Official warnings usually meet the case.

Total Weight of other Foodstuffs condemned

Type of Food Condemned						Weights			
						Tons.	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.
Animal Foodstuffs (tinned)	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	26
Meat and Meat Products (tinned)	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	—	25
Meat cooked, other than tinned	..	..	..	..	..	—	1	3	14
Fruit (tinned)	..	..	..	..	..	—	8	1	9
Fruit (dried)	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	8
Vegetables (tinned)	..	..	..	..	..	—	6	3	13
Fish (tinned)	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	18
Fish (cured)	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	14
Soups (tinned)	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	8
Jam and Marmalade etc.	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	4
Condiments :— Sauces etc.	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	2
Spreads and Pastes	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	14
Pickles	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	10
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	2
Jellies	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	2
Pudding	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	14
Cereals (tinned)	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	2
Milk (tinned)	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	20
Cream (tinned)	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	4
Sweet Confectionery	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	7
Syrup	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	26
Honey	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	2
Medicines (bottled)	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—	3
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	0	24

RIVERS AND STREAMS

There has been no evidence of serious river or stream pollution brought to the attention of the Department during the year.

DRAINAGE, SEWERAGE AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL

The five sewage disposal works are fully described in the Annual Report for 1938.

199 yards of new sewer were laid during the year.

The district of Laycock needs a sewerage system in order to abate frequently occurring nuisance and offensiveness to the health and comfort of residents in this area. Town's water has been laid to the area, and as a consequence the volume of sewage has increased and overtakes the existing obsolete and improvised cesspools and sumps. The residents of Laycock are keen to modernise their houses, but their scheme of improvements are having to be deferred by the local authority because of the absence of proper means of sewage disposal.

The Laycock village sewerage scheme has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government but consent to carry out works has been withheld although the scheme has received approval.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES AND REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

Number of Water Closets (including Trough Closets)	25,778
Number of Waste Water Closets	1,404
Number of Pail Tub Closets	523
Total Number of Closets in the district	27,705

Inspections were made regarding sanitary and refuse accommodation in connection with which the following improvements were effected.

- 67 Waste Water Closets converted to Water Closets.
- 9 Water Closets repaired or renewed.
- 165 Water Closets were provided in connection with new houses.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS

Total number of premises dealt with	3,566
Total inspections for nuisances — Dwellings	2,033
— Others	1,068
Total nuisances found	1,105
Number abated	915

Inspections and re-visits for other Statutory Purposes—						
Inspections	..	..	..	..	..	3,856
Re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	563
Number of Sanitary Improvements effected at premises controlled by Public Health and other Legislation ..						
						400
Number of interviews						
						652

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH

				Notices Served		Notices complied with (including matters brought forward from 1956)	
				Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Public Health Acts	..	..	..	39	3	12	1
Housing Acts	..	..	..	16	4	2	
Factories Act	..	..	..	19	—	3	—
Milk and Dairies Order	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Shops Act	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Keighley Corporation Acts	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
West Riding County Council (General Powers Act, 1951)	..	..	..	—	1	—	1

RE-HOUSING

During the year 119 Housing Investigations were carried out and special recommendations in certain cases were forwarded to the appropriate committee.

Since the operation of the Act, 4,985 houses have been supplied with the “permitted number” by the Department.

House Slum Clearance and Repairs

About the middle of the year the two compulsory purchase orders referred to in last year’s report were confirmed by the Minister. During the year under review two compulsory purchase orders were made and accepted comprising 137 houses. Demolition or closing orders under the Housing Act were made in the case of 15 houses.

With the advent of the Rent Act towards the end of the year there were 68 applications for certificates of disrepair, all of which were supported by the Local Authority.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Since the delegation of financial grant powers to local authorities there is evidence of increasing use of the benefits of the Housing Acts 1949 and 1954 for this purpose.

This type of work affords great satisfaction to the beneficiaries and to all who witness the uplifting effect of the provision of such essential necessities as a bathroom with hot and cold water circulation, an indoor toilet, wash basin, new and improved fireplaces, food larders, removal of causes of dampness and unsightliness. These improvements have obviously been the ambition of the tenants for years and now have been made more immediately possible by the financial assistance authorised by the Housing Act 1954. The applications for improvement grants was further stimulated in 1957. 130 schemes were passed and 115 completed. Loan sanction of £30,000 is authorised for grant purposes.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are two Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, solely used by men, both of which were inspected on 10 separate occasions.

These houses are ancient improvisations and do not now conform to a reasonable standard of accommodation suitable for the changing type of occupier lodger using such premises. The old type of vagrant lodger has become almost extinct and is replaced by a regular labouring class type who cannot afford the higher rate of lodging and subsistence demanded at private houses.

There is evidence of demand for a modern municipal hostel to accommodate a population of approximately 100 working and retired men who have not been used to the conditions characteristic of the common lodging houses of the later 19th and early 20th century.

SITES FOR MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Eleven sites for moveable dwellings were licensed subject to the sanitary conditions being brought up to the standard specified in the licenses.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

There has been a very marked improvement generally in the welfare provisions at factories and workshops during the past ten years. The war years and post-war years promoted an ever-increasing augmentation of male and female labour force in the mills and engineering workshops which compelled the provision of better amenities, including canteens, rest rooms, and cleaner and lighter adaptations of unsatisfactory premises.

It is noticeable that as the small manufacturer's business becomes incorporated into larger combines, so does the attitude towards the awareness and provision of better amenities change. In fact generally under these circumstances the legal welfare re-

quirements are recognised as being of a minimum standard only. The new administrations accept it as such, and have no hesitation in substantially exceeding the statutory welfare provisions. It is no exaggeration to say that the welfare provisions at an industrial undertaking are an attractant to workers these days in the category of the pay rate.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

Detailed information in respect of the Inspection of factories, together with defects found, are given in the following table.

Part I of the Act.

1.—Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	41	5	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	532	46	17	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	14	—	—	—
	587	51	18	—

Defects found in Factories

Particulars	Number of Defects					
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of Prosecu- tions	
Overcrowding	1	1	—	1	—	
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	—	1	—	
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable Temp.	1	1	—	1	—	
Sanitary Convenience:—						
Insufficient	2	2	—	2	—	
Unsuitable or defective	24	24	—	24	—	
Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	2	—	
Other Offences	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	31	31	—	31	—	

OUTWORKERS

Lists were submitted by 7 employers showing the employment of 79 persons. In each case the premises were visited and found to be satisfactory.

RAG, FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT.

Number of registered manufacturers	Nil
Number of licenced dealers	3

FIREGUARD PROVISIONS ACT.

Number of Dealers	12
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FABRICS MISDESCRIPTION ACT.

This Act prescribes the test for checking the advertised claim of inflammability of fabrics. No action was found necessary during the year.

FERTILISERS AND ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS ACTS.

These Acts prescribe the statutory statement of composition to be indicated on the above commodities, subject to 5 per cent. variation tolerance. No infringement of the Acts were noted or reported.

HAIRDRESSERS, BARBERS AND OTHER PREMISES.

Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, is in operation in the area and provides that no person shall carry on the business of a hairdresser or barber on any premises in the district unless he and those premises are registered by the Local Authority. There were 77 premises on the register at the close of 1956.

Observance of the bye-laws as to cleanliness of premises, equipment and personnel employed was reasonable. No complaints from the public were received on the conduct of this type of business. Health Visitors comment on the satisfactory conduct of ladies' hairdressing establishments in the borough.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

The above Acts, and Orders made thereunder, set out the legal requirements with regard to the labelling with the country of origin, of certain imported foods; and during the year many visits were made to shops and market stalls to ensure compliance with their provisions.

Certain contraventions were found, but all were remedied when the offences were pointed out to the vendors. The orders were consistently observed during 1957.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Three tanners and leather dressers are of such long standing as to be outside the powers of period licensing. One other similar trade was given a 30 years' period licence subsequent to extension of premises involving heavy capital expenditure.

A long established fat refiner, bone boilers, etc., business was also made the subject of long period licencing (20 years), following extension of his premises.

The tripe boilers, maggot breeder and rag and bone dealers are on annual licence.

There are by-laws controlling the hygienic conduct of all the above offensive trades.

Number in Borough 10, comprising 4 Tanners and Leather Dressers, 2 Tripe Boilers, 1 Bone Boiler and Fat Refiner, 1 Maggot Breeder and 2 Rag and Bone Dealers.

Number of Inspections, 57.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

RODENT CONTROL

The following tables give the administrative and operative action taken under the above Act.

The post of Rodent Operator was combined with that of Driver Disinfecter.

Administrative Work

Number of investigations	..	..	..	..	88
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Work of Rodent Operator

(a) Business and Private Premises

(1) Number of treatments:

Private	..	..	..	..	..	104
Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	22

(b) Corporation Sewers

Sewers throughout the whole Borough have again been treated for elimination of rats on two separate occasions.

A 10% Test Bait was commenced on 10th July, 1957, and completed on 19th July, 1957, with a view to ascertaining the extent and locality of any infestations.

This Test Bait revealed that some localities were quite clear, whilst others required further maintenance treatment.

A summary of the work done is as follows:—

(1) Number of Manholes baited	..	..	..	..	635
(2) Number of Manholes where Pre-bait taken	..	..	..	..	209
(3) Number of Manholes where Poison-bait laid	..	..	..	..	209

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries scheme whereby a grant is given towards the local authority cost of general repression of rats and mice at municipal and domestic premises was continued throughout the year. This arrangement is honoured by the Ministry provided the local authority give a free service at domestic premises and maintain all Corporation undertakings free from rodent infestation. Premises such as refuse tips, sewage works, abattoirs, trunk and subsidiary sewers, and other premises are frequently treated for this purpose.

The local authority have powers of enforcement of rodent destruction at industrial and commercial premises.

Many firms of specialists in this work are in existence whose services are readily engaged by industrialists and others.

Other Vermin

Cockroaches, book-lice, woodworm, crickets, house and blow flies, clover insects, golden spider, beetles, bees and wasps, food parasites of the families of Coleoptera and Lepidoptera are all brought under control these days by the use of H.C.N. Pot. Cyanide, D.D.T., and Gammexane residual powders, common washing soda (clover mites), and Pyrethrum. The public are advised of the specific remedy in each case.

The more repulsive infestations by bugs, fleas and lice are officially regarded as an indication of indifference and laziness on the part of tenants, unless the victim is a responsible person infested by "trekking" vermin from a source where the host has removed. Use of commercial preparations, plus some determination and persistence of treatment, quickly disposes of these conditions.

56 inspections were made of 41 verminous premises.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

The Chief Public Health Inspector is the Council's Inspector under these Acts and senior officers of the Police act as officers of the Local Authority for the purpose of granting licences and other administrative duties. A summary of action taken by all officers, including the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is as follows:—

Anthrax Order, 1938

In 1957 there were 3 suspected cases, of which none were confirmed.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938

No Form "A" Notices were served.

Swine Fever Order, 1948

There were 2 suspected cases, of which none was confirmed.

Pet Animals Act, 1951 (Section 1).

During the year 5 premises were licensed for use as pet shops, subject to the following Conditions.

Conditions of Licence

1. No animal shall be displayed in a cage, hutch, box or other receptacle in such position as to expose it to interference or annoyance by persons or animals.

2. Animals shall at all times be kept in accommodation suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness.

3. Animals shall be adequately supplied with suitable food and drink and (so far as necessary) visited at suitable intervals.

4. Animals and stock shall not be placed or kept in or outside the shop so as to render ingress and egress difficult in case of fire or other emergency.

5. The licensee shall ensure that a responsible person shall at all times be in or within a reasonable distance from the premises for the purpose of giving warning and taking other necessary steps in the event of fire or other emergency. In the case of premises which are lock-up, outside business hours, the licensee shall appoint a responsible person residing within a reasonable distance to the premises to have custody of the key. The name and address of such person shall be displayed in legible characters on the front door or windows, of the premises, and be notified to the local Fire Brigade. A supply of water and sand and/or an efficient fire extinguisher, must always be available on the premises.

6. No animal which is suffering from, or could reasonably be suspected of, having come into contact with any other animals suffering from any infectious disease, shall be brought or kept on the premises unless it is properly isolated from the other animals therein.

7. Animals shall not be handed to customers in unsuitable containers.

8. No mammal shall be sold unweaned, or if weaned, at an age which it should not have been weaned.

9. Where animals are kept in cages, hutches, boxes or other receptacles placed on top of other cages, hutches, boxes or other receptacles, effective means shall be provided for preventing water, food, or other droppings falling into or contaminating the animals or other surroundings which are underneath.

SHOP ACTS, 1912-1950

These Acts deal with closing hours of retail shops, half-day closing orders, hours of employment of young persons and meal hours of shop assistants and Sunday trading restrictions.

This type of supervision is carried out simultaneously with the statutory duties laid on Local Authorities by welfare and hygienic provisions in the Act of 1950. These provisions aim at the control of temperature, ventilation and lighting in shops, suitable and sufficient sanitation, and washing and meal taking facilities.

In the case of food shops, these provisions, together with the hygiene of premises required of the Food and Drug Acts, are enforced.

Notwithstanding the vague phrasing of most of this legislation every substantial food shop, store and warehouse in the town now has reasonable facilities for promoting cleanliness of premises and personnel.

There are 817 shops or premises carrying on retail business under the preview of the Shops Act 1912-1950.

RAINFALL

The total amount of rainfall recorded during the year is given in the following table. The rainfall gauge is situated in a field at the rear of the Public Abattoir and the following table shows the daily readings taken during the year.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	.03	.39	—	—	—	—	—	—	.03	.02	.14	—
2	.12	.05	.12	.02	.02	—	—	—	—	—	.03	—
3	.19	.10	.03	—	.01	.02	.41	—	.03	—	—	—
4	.07	.15	—	—	—	—	.15	—	—	—	.02	—
5	.25	.32	—	.11	—	—	—	.24	.07	—	.15	.03
6	.01	.28	.02	—	.02	.01	.02	—	.05	—	—	.04
7	.13	.42	—	—	—	.15	.35	—	.03	.01	—	.51
8	.01	.02	.14	.03	—	.45	—	1.01	.11	—	.03	.49
9	—	—	.02	—	.05	.50	.02	1.02	.02	—	.07	—
10	—	—	.13	—	.14	.21	.39	—	.09	—	.19	.04
11	—	.04	.25	—	.22	.25	.25	.04	.17	—	—	—
12	.03	—	.15	.05	.24	.03	.57	.07	.25	.03	.02	.11
13	—	.21	—	—	.09	—	.15	.15	.47	—	—	—
14	.02	.16	—	—	.04	—	.01	.50	.41	—	—	.03
15	—	.32	.29	—	—	—	—	—	.53	—	.04	—
16	.14	.02	.12	.02	.05	—	.05	.32	.46	.02	.09	—
17	—	.01	—	.03	.02	—	.04	.63	—	.19	—	.07
18	—	—	.21	—	.13	—	.02	.14	.02	.23	—	—
19	.17	—	—	—	—	—	.01	—	.31	.14	.04	.06
20	.21	—	.09	—	.10	—	.04	.03	.15	.31	—	.12
21	—	—	.06	.11	.21	—	—	—	.17	.32	—	.05
22	—	.03	—	—	—	.02	.02	.14	—	.05	.02	.01
23	—	.62	.25	—	.04	—	.25	.26	.14	.21	—	.05
24	.04	.25	.13	.01	—	—	—	.47	.03	.15	—	—
25	.02	—	—	—	—	.03	.12	1.01	.21	.07	—	.15
26	.14	.02	—	—	.03	—	.25	—	.03	.05	.02	—
27	.23	—	.24	—	.01	.01	.01	.02	—	.02	.01	.08
28	.10	.03	—	—	—	—	—	.01	.36	.64	.03	.03
29	.31	—	—	.03	—	—	—	—	.14	.42	—	.04
30	.12	—	.12	—	—	.35	—	—	.05	.72	.02	—
31	.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.36	—	1.83
Total	2.81	3.44	2.37	.40	1.42	2.03	3.13	5.06	4.33	3.96	.92	3.83

PUBLIC CLEANSING

REFUSE COLLECTION

Pail Closets

The pail closets cleared by the Department are mostly situated in the outer areas of the Borough where no public sewers are available or, as in a number of cases, where the public sewer is inaccessible. They total 526 in number and are located as follows:—

Hainworth	..	..	..	..	..	12
Haworth	..	..	..	..	..	48
Keighley Old Borough	..	..				22
Laycock and Newsholme	..	..				118
Morton	..	..	..	..	..	26
Oakworth	..	..	..	..	..	33
Oldfield	..	..	..	..	..	54
Oakworth	..	..	..	..	..	147
Stanbury	..	..	..	..	..	66
						526

The pail closets are emptied weekly.

Two motor vehicles are employed on this work both of which are fitted with a galvanised iron tank occupying about one-third of the body space and into which the contents of the pail closets are emptied. The remaining two-thirds of the body space of the vehicle is used for the reception of house refuse. By this means the pail closets and dustbins are emptied at the same time, thus eliminating the need for two separate visits.

Collection of House and Trade Refuse

The average period between collections over the year was ten days in the central areas, and fourteen days in the outer areas of the Borough.

The maintenance of a regular weekly collection in the central areas again proved difficult during periods when sickness was prevalent amongst regular employees and at holiday times due to scarcity of available labour. The reorganising of the outer areas to provide a weekly collection was also delayed for the same reason. The position at the end of the year showed a considerable easing of the situation, and an improvement may be looked for in the future.

The service was extended to provide for an additional 165 houses built and occupied during the year.

The tonnage of refuse collected shows an increase of 255 tons or 1.67% compared with the previous year.

Details are as follows:—

Total weight of refuse collected	15,480 tons
Average weight collected per day (265 days)	58.4 „
Weight of refuse per 1,000 population per annum	279.82 „
Weight of refuse per 1,000 population per day (365 days)	15.3 cwts.
Weight of refuse per head per annum	5.6 cwts.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

All the refuse is disposed of by tipping. Four tips were used during the year namely:— Marley, Denby Hill, Griffie Fields, and Penistone Quarry; the latter came into operation in August.

Marley

This tip serves the more populous areas of the town and the greater proportion of the refuse is, therefore, dealt with here. A bulldozing tractor is employed to level and consolidate the refuse. An adequate amount of covering material proved difficult to obtain and this led on several occasions to the firing of the refuse by children and youths. The assistance of the Fire Service was readily given in these circumstances, the thanks of the Department is recorded for the prompt way in which they answered the calls and for the efficient manner in which they dealt with the outbreaks.

The area of the tip developed as playing fields was brought into use by the Education Authority during the year.

Denby Hill, Oakworth

This tip was used for disposing of the refuse arising in Oakworth. Since the commencement of tipping operations here there have been sporadic outbreaks of fire and at such times the use of the tip is discontinued until the fire has been dealt with satisfactorily.

Griffie Fields, Oakworth

The refuse from Worth Valley is deposited at this tip. When this tip was started, tipping operations were commenced at high level and have continued thus over many years. The result has been the development of a very deep face which in addition to being difficult to cover satisfactorily has been subject to firing from time to time. In order to eliminate these difficulties a new access roadway was constructed at the beginning of the year from the lower level of the site. Tipping is now conducted on a restricted face and at a depth of 6 feet; in other words controlled tipping, but here also, difficulties are encountered in the provision of adequate cover.

Penistone Quarry, Haworth

During the early part of the year, arrangements were made with the Water Committee and consent of the Planning Authority for the development of Penistone Quarry, Haworth, as a refuse

tip. Tipping commenced in August and the refuse arising from Haworth and Oxenhope is now being dealt with here. The present phase of operations consists of the construction, with refuse, of a roadway down to the Quarry floor and when this has been completed, the quarry will be filled in with refuse by controlled tipping.

General

As will be evident the provision of sufficient suitable cover at the various tips is causing difficulties in the proper operation of controlled tipping method of disposal. This was considered by the Committee and the decision to provide a mechanical shovel and dump trailer in the next financial year, for the purpose of digging and transporting tip cover, should lead to much more satisfactory conditions prevailing at the tips in future.

The Bristol Angledozer in use at Marley was replaced by a David Brown 30 TD Angledozer at the end of the year.

Tonnage of Refuse

The tonnage of refuse dealt with showed a continued decrease compared with previous years due to the sustained fall in the tonnage of material being delivered by private traders. A portion of the reduced tonnage from private sources is accounted for by the introduction of electricity as the motive power in various factories.

House refuse increased by 332 tons or 2.3% compared with the previous year and the refuse from private traders decreased by 1,580 or 19.95% compared with last year.

The weight of the refuse dealt with was as follows:—

Refuse collected by Department.	14,732 tons
Refuse delivered by private traders	6,336 tons
Total weight handled	21,068 tons
Average weight dealt with per day	79.5 tons

SALVAGE

The recovery and sale of waste materials was continued during the year, although the tonnage and income was less than the previous two years due to the decline in the tonnage of waste paper recovered. The tonnage at 752 tons was 73 tons less than last year and the income of £5,965 shows a comparative decrease of £577.

Waste Paper

The restriction on the quantity of paper which could be despatched each month, imposed in 1956, continued throughout the present year. As the year progressed, each month showed a continued decrease in tonnage compared with the corresponding month of the previous year and it is evident that the decline is likely to continue until such a time as it is considered prudent to

re-awaken the public interest, by advertisement and propaganda, in the recovery of this material. Any doubts that may arise as to the possibility of increasing the present tonnage can be quickly dispelled by a visit to any of the disposal tips, where a large quantity of paper contained in the refuse can be readily seen and appreciated. Increased recovery of this paper however, can only be attained, as has been stated, by increased public interest and there seems little point in arousing this until such time as there is an unlimited market for all the paper salvaged.

The prices remained constant during the year.

One new salvage trailer was purchased during the year increasing the total in use to eleven.

Scrap Metal

The arrangements made last year to intensify the recovery of scrap tins etc. continued during the present year and resulted in an increase of 8 tons 9 cwt. in the tonnage salvaged.

It is to be hoped that the increased tonnage of this material being recovered will not lead to an overstocking of the waste markets in this case as has happened with waste paper.

The revenue shows an increase of £61 9s. 1d. compared with the previous year.

Materials Salvaged

The tonnages and value of materials salvaged are shown in the following tables.

Table 1 shows in detail the materials collected and sold between 1st April, 1957 and 31st March, 1958, with comparative figures for the previous year.

Table 2 shows the annual tonnages and value of the main materials recovered since the commencement of salvage operations in 1939.

Table 1

Type of Salvage	1957-58							1958-59						
	Weight				Value			Weight				Value		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	£	s.	d.	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	704	12	0	0	5675	16	6	785	7	0	0	6305	13	9
Scrap Metal	46	13	3	0	268	3	1	38	4	3	0	204	1	1
Textiles								1	6	3	0	9	7	3
Rubber		12	2	0	2	16	3		15	1	0	3	15	3
Copper				20	1	2	4							
Aluminium		2	3	0	13	15	0		3	0	0	16	10	0
Brass			1	26	2	2	5							
Lead			1	25	1	4	10							
Total	752	2	0	15	5965	0	5	825	16	3	0	6539	7	4

Table II

Year	Waste Tons	Paper £	Food Waste Tons	£	Ferrous Metals Tons	£	Miscellaneous Tons	£	Total Tons	£
1939-40	73	177	—	—	15	21	6	31	94	229
1940-41	350	1461	42	87	160	222	89	219	641	1989
1941-42	420	1834	25	48	52	98	97	156	549	2136
1942-43	438	2557	53	81	88	171	104	220	683	3029
1943-44	373	2424	176	264	66	117	136	216	751	3021
1944-45	323	2062	334	545	53	89	83	175	793	2871
1945-46	290	1860	363	648	38	63	36	142	726	2713
1946-47	291	1872	423	775	35	49	24	95	773	2791
1947-48	306	1979	411	738	69	96	22	79	808	2892
1948-49	391	2572	328	576	36	49	35	66	790	3263
1949-50	391	2415	312	840	53	74	27	67	784	3396
1950-51	451	3228	275	824	52	82	10	47	788	4181
1951-52	422	6822	260	859	48	133	1	43	751	7858
1952-53	393	3220	232	896	74	250	3	67	702	4433
1953-54	324	2166	108	635	60	229	2	63	494	3093
1954-55	542	3946	—	—	14	50	2	33	558	4040
1955-56	805	6813	—	—	16	68	1	36	882	6917
1956-57	785	6305	—	—	38	207	2	30	825	6542
1957-58	704	5676	—	—	47	268	1	21	752	5965
Totals	8092	59400	3342	7816	1014	2336	681	1806	13129	71358

TRANSPORT, WORKSHOPS, ETC.

The following is a summary of the various vehicles used by the Department in its operations during the year:—

Ford 7 c. yard side loading refuse collectors	2
Ford 7 c. yard side loading refuse collector (till November)	1
Ford 10c. yard side loading refuse collectors	5
Karrier "Bantam" 7c. yard side loading refuse collectors	3
Karrier "Bantam" 10 c. yard rear loader, moving floor	1
Karrier "CK3" 10 c. yard side loading refuse collector	1
Karrier "Gamecock" Dual Tip, rear loading refuse collectors	3
Seddon Diesel, 10 c. yard side loading refuse collectors (from November)	2
Ford 5 cwt Van	1
Ford 15 cwt Ex. W.D. Truck (till November)	1

Two "Seddon" 10 c. yard side loading refuse collection vehicles fitted with Perkins "P.4" engines, were purchased, and came into service in November. These vehicles are being used in the collection of pail closets and refuse and are equipped with a galvanized iron tank in the forepart of the body. On these two vehicles coming into service, one 7 c. yard side loading Ford vehicle and the 15 cwt. Ex W.D. Ford Truck were taken out of use and sold. One Ford 7 c. yard side loading vehicle was altered for use as a break-down service vehicle.

Prior to the delivery of the Seddon Diesel vehicles, the Director of Cleansing and one of the Motor Mechanics attended an Instruction Course on the Repair and Maintenance of Diesel vehicles at the works of Messrs. F. Perkins Ltd., Peterborough.

During the year the wooden gates at the exit from the Cleansing Depot were removed, the gateway widened another three feet and new tubular steel gates fitted.

Alterations were also carried out on the Depot buildings to provide a new and enlarged Messroom for employees and additional cloakroom accommodation complete with an individual steel clothes locker for each employee. The existing messroom was converted into a storeroom. This alteration now permits all stores to be kept on ground floor level and should lead to simpler and easier handling of stores commodities in future.

The vehicles were involved in thirteen accidents during the year, compared with eleven in the previous year. Of this number seven involved another vehicle, while the remaining six were concerned with damage to walls, gateposts etc. The accidents were of such a minor nature that none of the vehicles were rendered unserviceable, nor was there any injury to persons involved.

Sixteen drivers were entered in the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents Safe Driving Competition and eleven were successful in gaining awards by completing the year without being involved in an accident. The awards made by the Royal Society comprise:— 1 Bar to 15 year brooch, 1 Bar to 10 year medal, 1 Ten Year Medal, 1 Bar to Five Year Medal and 7 diplomas.

COSTS

The net cost of operating the refuse collection and disposal service during the year was:—

Refuse Collection	£32,126
Refuse Disposal	£2,095
Salvage	£ 50
Work for Corporation Departments	£ 91
Total	£34,180

This gives a net cost for this service of 7.25d. per premises per week or 2.85d. per person per week.

The cost statement on the lines required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government is:—

Particulars	Collection	Disposal	Totals	Percentage of Total Gross Expenditure
	£	£	£	%
Revenue Account				
Gross Expenditure:				
Labour	15,110	2,883	17,993	47
Transport	14,962	2,599	17,561	46
Plant, Equipment, Land and Buildings	1,308	1,248	2,556	7
Other Items	83	24	107	—
Total Gross Expenditure ..	31,463	6,754	38,217	100
Gross Income	384	6,499	6,883	—
Net Cost	31,079	255	31,334	—
Capital expenditure met from revenue (included above) ..	125	—	125	
Unit Costs	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Gross cost per ton, labour only	19 6	2 9	22 3	
Gross cost per ton, transport only	19 4	2 6	21 10	
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	40 2	3	40 5	
	£	£	£	
Net cost per 1,000 population ..	562	5	567	
Net cost per 1,000 premises ..	1,429	12	1,441	

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

One new public convenience at Oxenhope was completed and opened in September, accomodation is provided for both sexes and free washing facilities have been installed.

Consequent upon the erection of this convenience, the men's convenience in Station Road, Oxenhope, which was in a bad state of repair, was demolished.

Tenders were accepted and work commenced on the erection of a new convenience at Morton. When completed this convenience, as at Oxenhope, will have facilities for both sexes and will be equipped with free washing facilities.

The conveniences available to the public in various parts of the Borough now number 28, 7 of these being for ladies and 21 for gentlemen.

As is common when facilities of this nature are provided for the public the extent of misuse and damage to buildings and fittings gives rise to some concern, this is particularly so when considering the cost of essential repairs rendered necessary by such vandalism. There would appear to be no effective remedy other than the education of the public to an appreciation of the senselessness of such actions together with the knowledge that the cost of repair and replacement is, in the final analysis, coming out of their own pockets.

The cost of the service for the year ending 31st March, 1958 was:—

	£
Gross Expenditure	9183
Income	655
	—
	8,528

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